ill-mannered.

Mr. McKNIGHT (Rep., Penn.) asked the gentle-man how he was to know the doctrines of the Helperbook. He had never read it. He had seen it only in the hands of gentleman on the Democratic side, and with none of the contents was he familiar, except from irginia expect him, or members with whom he acted to stultify themselves by disavowing a book of which they knew nothing? There might be things in the book he utterly condemned. He repeated, he never read the book, and there was no power that could compel him to read it. He might, however, do so ten years from this time, to see what caused the present

mpest in a tea-pot.

Mr. SMITH-It was the duty of the gentleman to enlighten himself.

Mr. McKNIGHT--If I thought it pertinent to legislation I would read it; but, as I don't think it is, I'll

met do eo.

Mr. SMITH thought differently. He then concluded
his remarks in support of the resolution of Mr. Clark

of Mo.

Mr. DAVIDSON (Ad. Dem., La.), TAYLOR (Ad. Dem., La.), and BOULIGNY (S. Am., Lat.), severally explained why they voted for Mr. Maynard.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pean.) rose, apparently, serious, to what he said was a personal matter. It was well known he now departed from his usual course, to correct newspaper statements. He had voted for Mr. Gilmer. This might require some explanation from him. He sent up a newspaper to have an extract him. He sent up a newspaper to have an extract read. The Clerk took it in hand for that purpose, but as scon as he glanced his eye on it, put it down. It turned out to be a German newspaper.

Mr. STEVENS retired amid hearty laughter, to a

distant part of the hall.

Mr. CONKLIN (Rep., N. Y.) called attention to the telegraph dispatch from Washington, in which it was said he had passed a note to Mr. Barkedale of Mississippi. All he desired to say was, that the statement was distinctly without foundation. He never had the pleasure of holding correspondence of any kind with the certification. ir. BARKSDALE (Ad. Dem. Miss.) corroborated

this statement, and said there was not the slightest foundation for that dispatch.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Ad. Dem., Ohio) said he

had been the second of Mc. Conklin in passing over to Mr. Backedale a bit of court plaster in an envelope. This was all that passed between them, and gave rise, no doubt, to the report referred to. [Langhter.]

Mr. UNDERWOOD (Ad. Dem., Ga.) explained the reasons why he had voted for Mr. Maynard. He, with four others, had voted for him, and thus made an hon-est effort to organize the House. Mr. HATTON (S. Am., Tenn.) proceeded to show

Mr. HATTON (S. Am., Tenn.) proceeded to show that the Democrats and Southern Oppositionists united could not have elected a Speaker against Mr. Sherman. There was a way by which the latter could be defeated, and that was for both to unite on Mr. Gilmer, who could receive the support of other gentlemer.

Mr. ETHERIDGE (S. Am., Tenn.) made an explanation as to the resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature in regard of the Speakership. Some Democrats of that body hate, him, and he louthed and despised them. He would not be governed by their requests. He said, as a modest man, all parties in his district have sen fold more respect for his judgment as to doing what is right, than for the gentleman who offered these resculutions. HATTON resumed, noticing some of the diffi-

culties in the way of Southern Democrats giving their support to Mr. Gilmer. In reviewing the action of the Democratic Caucus, he said no indication was there given of a disposition to vote with the Americans for Speaker. On the contrary, they would not unite on the merican nominee for fear of the utter disruption of Mr. REAGAN (Ad. Dem., Texas) remarked that

the Cancus adjourned without any action.

Other explanations were made.

Mr BRANCH (Ad. Dem., N. C.) said, in that Cancus his object was to pave the way for an organization, that the Americans might select a nominee from among the Democra's.

Mr. HATTON said the American party was rudely will-fied by the party press of Washington. It was National, and for the Union and the enforcement of

During the proceedings Mr. BARKSDALE inquired why Mr. Hatton did not join the Democratic party and resist the aggressions of the Republicans, and pease his guer ika warfare on Democrats.

oease his guer ha warfare on Democrats.

Mr. HATTON replied that during his canvasa he did not meet a man who took higher ground than he did, and added, if one such could be found in his travels he would give him an open track.

Mr. BARKSDALE inquired whether Mr. Hatton

had yet voted for the Democratic nominee for Speaker, or for any one save a member of the American party. Mr. HATTON replied there was never a time when

Mr. HATTON repried there was never a time when his vote would have elected a Democrat. But there was a time when the votes of the Democrats, claiming par excellence to be the defenders of the rights of the South, could have triumphed over Mr. Sherman, and elected Mr. Gilmer, a Southern man.

Mr. BARKSDALE- A Southern man acceptable to

mr. BARRAS Black Republicans.

Mr. HATTON repeated that they could have elected a Southern man, and concluded his speech.

Mr. BARKSDALE remarked that he would never vote for Mr. Gilmer. Mr. PENNINGTON (Rep., N. J.)-Mr. Clerk, I de-

sire to say a word on the organization of the House, and on that alone; but I must be permitted to say that I am among the number of those who believe that all discussion aside from the main question is against the spirit and meaning of partiamentary law, as it cer-tainly is of no practical utility. There is no motion

spirit and meaning of parliamentary law, as it certainly is of no practical utility. There is no motion before the House on which a vote in reference to the great matters involved in the debates can be taken. Besides, it must strike the common sense of every man in the country that the idea of two or three hundred members assembling here, and rushing at once into the discussion of all things on the earth and under the earth, of things visible and of things invisible, of things true and things false, without a head to the body, without the members being sworn, and without one step at least toward an organization—it-must strike them, I say, as a most extraordinary and extravagant course of procedure. How, then, can this House be organized! There are four distinct parties in it, and I say for them all that we have no right to blame one another here for our votes. Our constituents may do so, but we have no right to say to a gentleman of the South American party, "You shall vote so," or to the Anti-Leompton Democrate, "You must vote so." We have all a right to vote as we have a mind to, without being called to account upon this floor, and I don't know as our party is any more to blame than another. Each is tenacious of its own side. Great efforts have been made in this House, and great efforts have been made in this House, and great efforts have been made in this House, and great efforts have been indeed in this House, and great efforts have been indeed in this House, and great efforts have been indeed in this House, and great efforts have been indeed in this House, and great efforts have been indeed in this House, and great efforts have been indeed in this House, and great efforts have been indeed in this House, and great efforts have been indeed in this House, and great efforts have been indeed in this House, and great efforts have been indeed to account apon this floor, and I don't know as our party is any more to blame than another. been made in this House, and great efforts have been made in cancusses out of it, to create a majority. This is all landable and proper, but it has all failed. It must appear to all that no such result can be produed. I have been sitting here, Sir, from five to six weeks, and a more wearisome and profitles time I never remember to have passed. [Laughter.] In that time much has been said, and some things wall fine much has been said, and some things well said, but it is all to no purpose. We can accomplish nothing. We have been sowing the wind, and we came here reaping the whirlwind. Now, Sir, the came here resping the whirlwind. Now, Sir, the country, our country, thank Heaven, Sir, our common country, demands that we organize and proceed to the eountry, demands that we organize and proceed to the business for which we were sent here. No candidate, gentlemen, can get a majority. I think that is date, gentlemen, can get a majority. I think that is clear and emphatic. We are bound then, I insist, clear and emphatic we are bound then, I insist, clear and emphatic and that party who will adopt the plurality rule, and that party who will adopt the plurality rule, and that party who will not join in that rule, or objects to the resolution for sach a rule are responsible in my judgment to the scountry, and should be, for not organizing the House. It has been said by some gentlemen on the other side of the House, and I remember very distinctly and particularly that the gentleman from South Carolina. of the House, and I remember very distribution of the House, and I remember very distribution of Carolina ricularly that the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Miles), for whom I have great respect, said that a first the control of (Mr. Miles), for whom I have great respect, said that the plurality rule was unconstitutional. What a wonderful thing that Constitution is! The argument is that this—that everything we don't like—is against the Constitution forever. [Laughter.] Let us look at this point a little while. The language of the Constitution on this subject is embraced in a very few words. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. This is all the provision. How they shall chose them is left to their judgment. You may vote by ballot or vica voce; and so you may establish, as it appears to me, the plurality rule. But the gentleman referred to thought the words, "The House of Representatives," implied to majority; but don't it imply a great deal more in the connection there deed! Don't it imply not only the smajority, but the entire House—every member! the majority, but the entire House—every member?

And if so, it covers too much ground for the argument of the gentleman. But, Sir, this question should receive a settled construction, and not for

guished revolutionery men. Many of them I do incore; others are false in philosophy and false in fag, but when I make a bargain I stand by it. The gentleman, however, makes a bargain and then spurus it. If Mr. Jefferson entertained evitain notions on Siavery, what had that to do with the Federal Constitution? Did not the Convention which framed the Constitution? Mr. BINGHAM—It did no such thing. They expunged the word "Slavery from the document.

Mr. SMITH reeponded, pointing to various clauses in the Constitution to show Slavery compromises therein. Why does not the member from Ohio respond?

Mr. BINGHAM—I want the gentleman to know I am not his slave.

Mr. BINGHAM—I want the gentleman to know I am not his slave.

Mr. BINGHAM—Will you let me answer in my own manner, or will you direct me what to say?

Mr. SMITH—I will direct you to take your seat.

Mr. BINGHAM—I regret that the gentleman is so ill-mannered.

Mr. McKNIGHT (Rep., Penn.) asked the gentleman as to the power of election by a majority. Let us therefore apply the plurality rule. Then some one will be chosen, who I know not; but there will be an election. Some one will continue to flow on. I do not believe that the election of Mr. Bertal that the gentlemen acted throughout their respective terms, and they should be regarded as ecttling the matter. I refer to the elevation of Mr. Coub as Speaker, by the purality rule, and the election of Mr. Banks by the opposition side, who was also elected by the same rule. These sade there has been no pretense at all that their sates were more fall water and put it forever at rest. There are mulaitive and gentlemen acted throughout their respective terms, and they should be regarded as ecttling the matter. I refer to the elevation of Mr. Coub as Speaker, by the purality rule, and they should be regarded as ecttling the matter. I refer to the elevation of Mr. Coub as Speaker, by the purality rule, and they should be resumended they should be resumended the matter. I refer to the elevation of Mr. Coub as speaker, by t not believe that the election of a Speaker is of half as much consequence as the keeping of the country in perpetual turmoil. Now, Sir, I beg to offer—no, I now

offer this resolution:

Resolved, That this House will this day vote once for Speake and if no candidate has a majority of votes, the House will are

Mesers. BARKSDALE, CLARK (Mo.), LEAKE (Ad. Dems.), and others objected.
Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Me.) suggested that Mr. Pennington should move the previous question.
Mr. LEAKE (Ad. Dem., Va.) contended that the resolution was only read for information.
Mr. STANTON (Rep., Ohio) suggested that Mr. Leake could not make his point of order until Mr. Pennington yielded the floor.
Several gentlemen rapidly discussed the points of order made for and sgainst Mr. Pennington's right to move for a vote on the resolution.
Mr. WINSLOW (Ad. Dem., N. C.) suggested that there should be time for reflection, and moved to adjourn. Messrs. BARKSDALE, CLARK (Mo.), LEAKE

Mr. PENNINGTON wanted to know whether he had the right to call for the previous question on The CLERK replied that the point of order raised by

Mr. Leake must first be settled.

Mr. Pennington's resolution was read only for information, and could not be acted on until three other propositions then pending were disposed of; one of these of similar purport hav-

Mr. HICKMAN (A. L., Penn.) at a subsequent period suggested that this discussion could do no good, and said that it was evident there could be no vote on Mr. Pennington's resolution, or any other, for gentlemen could raise points of order, and discuss them in men could raise points of order, and discuss them in-definitely. Regarding the subject in this light, and having the declaration from the Democratic side that no vote shall be taken on the plurality rule, he moved to adjourn. It was of no use to stay there till a later

Mr. LEAKE said he had ro personal unkindness to ward Mr. Hickman, and withdrew the term beau in connection with that gentleman's name. He did not mean to compare that gentleman with Beau Hickman, who is a Virginian and a Whig, while the gentleman is a Pennsylvanian and a Democrat.

There was much confusion during the discussion in-

during the discussion accidental to points of order.

Mr. GOOCH (Rep. Muss.) wanted to read the resolution, to which there could be no objection. It was that the Clerk be requested to cause the several motions now pending to be printed and distributed among the members.

No question.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Non-Arrival of the Hungarian. PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 14-1 a. m.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship Hungarian, now over due here, with Liverpool dates of the

Indiana State Convention.

Indianapolis, Friday, Jan. 13, 1860.

The majority of the candidates on the State ticket

The majority of the candidates on the State ticket are Administration men.

The resolutions adopted are very long, and in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution. They declare that it is inexpedient to exercise doubtful constitutional powers: repudiate all sectional parties and platforms concerning Slavery; indorse the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska; refer to the contest now going on at Washington for the Speakership, and call on the Democratic members of the House from Indiana to stand firmly by the regular Democratic nominee. The resolutions also denounce the agitation of the Slavery question; favor the honorable and peaceful acquisition of Cuba; denounce the laws recently enacted in Massachusetts in regard to foreignborn citizens, and oppose the efforts of the Republican party to kindle anew the fires of fanaticism, and to establish laws calculated to infringe upon the rights of the people. of the people.

The resolutions also declare that we wish success to

Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and that we will defend his action upon all proper occasions in carryin

fend his action upon an proper of the principles of the Democratic party.

The resolutions also indorse Gov. Willard's administration, and instruct the delegates from Indiana to he Charleston Convention to cast their votes as a u the Charleston Convention to cast their votes as a unifor Mr. Douglas. They also protest against all acts which tend to make this Union less perfect; denounce the Harper's Ferry raid; favor giving a homestead to all actual settlers; accept the decision of the Supreme Court as evidence of the true meaning of the Constitution; reaffirm the principles of the Cincinnati platentials. Court as evidence of the true many tution; reaffirm the principles of the Cincinnati platform as expounded in Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance, and oppose the reopening of the slave-trade.

The Convention adjourned sine die at 1 o'clock this

corning in good order.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Jan. 13, 1860.

Resolutions approving the firm and dignified course oursued by the Pennsylvania Representatives in Concress, who have opposed the faithless and corrupt National Administration in the protracted contest for tional Administration in the protracted contest for Speaker, and declaring that Pennsylvania remains Speaker, and declaring that l'ennsylvania remains true to the Constitution and the Union, treating the threats of disunion with contempt and scorn, passed the Senate finally by a vote of 19 to 11. They also passed a second reading in the House by 65 to 31, and were read a third time. Pending a discussion on the third reading, the House adjourned.

Mexican News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1860. We are in receipt of the following Mexican intelli-

The Juarez Government have directed Pesquiera to revoke the order for the expulsion of Cept. Stone, but it was expected that Pesquiera would refuse, as h was raising troops for some mysterious purpose.

The combined French and Spanish fleet was expected at Vera Cruz, to enforce the pecuniary demands of Spain and Mexico.

The Liberals had obtained several victories over the Church troops at Tehuantepec. Aivarez was acting against Cobos. The Liberals had retaken Zucatecas. The report that the French and Spanish fleets were expected at Vera Cruz was derived from the French

and English Legations at Mexico. Later from Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 13, 1869.
The steamship Isabel has arrived from Havana and

Key West, 10th.

The new crop of sugar was arriving freely at Havana, but no sales of it had been made.

Of molasses, the arrivals were light. Clayed, 4 a 42 reals; Muscovado, 5 a 54 reals per keg.

reals; Muscovado, 5 & 5½ reals per keg.

Freights were dull.
Exchange on London, 15 & 15½ per cent premium; on New-York, 60 days, 3½ & 4 per cent premium.

The New-York steamer had not arrived when the Isabel left (the Empire City), and the Isabel brings the mails and Government dispatches.

The ship A. M. Lawrence, from Boston, bound to New-Orleans, got ashore on the 3d inst. (where is not stated), but got off, and had arrived at Key West.

The United States surveying steamer Corwin arrived at Key West on the 9th inst., from New-York. The brig J. W. Rowland, from New-Orleans, bound to Marseilles, put in in a leaky condition.

Alabama Democratic State Con-

Vention.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Jan. 13, 1860. The Democratic State Convention is working smoothly. The Foreyth delegation from Mobile have obtained reate.

Wm. H. Forbes, student at Harvard College, was to-day held to bail in \$5,000 for his assault on Officer Hilton. He gave the required bail, and then left for his home in Milton.

THE NEW-YORK AT HALIFAX.

THE POPE AND THE CONGRESS.

He Refuses to be Represented.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 13, 1860. The steamship New-York, from Bremen via Southampton, 29th ult., arrived at this port this afternoon for one hundred tuns of coal, with which to continue her voyage to New-York.

She has had heavy weather, but sustained no damage. The New-York brings only The London Times of the 29th, and the news is consequently quite meager. The steamship City of Manchester, from New-York,

arrived at Queenstown on Saturday, the 24th ult. The R. M. steamship Europa, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on Sanday, the 25th. The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Portland, arrived

GREAT BRITAIN. The occurrence of the Christmas holidays had caused quietness in the English markets.

Consols were quoted at the close of business on the 28th at 95 g #95 g.

The demand for discount was active, in view of the

at Queenstown on Tuesday, the 27th.

payments of the end of the year, but there was pe pressure, and the ruling rate was 21 per cent. FRANCE. There had been a decline on the Paris Bourse. The Rentes were quoted at 69f, 70c.

SPAIN. There is nothing of interest as to the war between Spain and Morocco.

The Queen of Spain had been safely delivered of a

THE CONGRESS

The Pope refuses to be represented in the Paris Congress unless the rumored author-hip of the pamphlet entitled "Le Pope et le Congres" be denied by Napoleon.

Advices from China state that the Government of that Empire had applied for American mediation to avert the threatened hostilities with England and

France.
The ship Flora Temple, with 809 coolies, bound to Havana, had been wrecked in the China Sea. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. En Telegraph to Southempton.
LIVERFOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 28—Evening.
COTTON.—The sales of Cotton during the past two
days have been cuty 8,000 bales, including 1,000 to specializate
and experters. Stenday was observed as a holiday. The market was very drift at the close, and prices were easier, though
appendix necksories.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is quiet, PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is dull. PRODUCE.—Sugar is firm, and 6d. higher.

lays produce quietness in all articles.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market was dull.

LONDON MARKETS.—In London on Wednesday. THA and COFFEE Were firm. STGAR and TALLOW quie

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1860. The bill to amend the section of the act for the incor-poration of companies to navigate the lakes and rivers o as to make it apply to the waters of Long Island Sound, was read a third time and passed. Mr. FRERO introduced a bill exempting firemen

mr. FRENCO introduced a bill repealing the act appointing Commissioners of Record in New-York.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill repealing the act appointing Commissioners of Record in New-York.

Mr. CONNELLY introduced a bill exempting the New-York Academy of Music building from all taxation for the next seven years.

The bill for the repeal of the State Tax Equalization law was reported for the consideration of the Semate-

The bill for the repeal of the Suite Fax Equations and the Senate-law was reported for the consideration of the Senate-Mr. McLEOD MURPHY introduced a bill legaliz-ing the resolution of the New-York Common Council, providing for the extension of the pier on the south side of Pier No. 1, North River.

Adjourned to Monday, at 7 p. m.

By Mr. COOPER—To provide for the election of inspectors and canvassers in New-York; to terminate the term of office of the present officers on the lst of September and provide for the election of new ones by the Board of Supervisors.

By Mr. FISH—To incorporate the New-York Bay Steamboat Company with a capital of \$100,000.

By Mr. FISHER—To extend St. Felix street, Brooklyn.

rooklyn. To authorize the purchase of certain hands for the

Sing Sing prison.

By Mr. MILLIKEN—To incorporate the minstrel fund association for the aid of members of the theatrid profession. By Mr. TUCKER—To divide the 6th Judicial Dis

trict, making the 19th and 21st Wards the Sixth Dis-trict and the 16th and 20th Wards the Eighth District. By Mr. VANHORNE—To authorize the laying of a ouble railroad track in Brooklyn, Kings Co., and Notice was given of a bill for the payment of the in-

terest on canal drafts.
The House adjourned over till Monday, at 7 p. m.

Dinner to the Hon. Bailie Peyton. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 13, 1860.

The dinner to the Hon. Bailie Peyton takes place to-morrow at the Academy of Music. It will be attended by quite a number of Members of Congress.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Reporter. ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 13, 1860. A METROPOLITAN HEALTH DISTRICT.

I understand that a comprehensive bill will be intre

duced in a few days for the reorganization of the Health Department of the City of New-York. The details of the bill have not yet, I think, been fully decided upon by the friends of the measure, but its general features are understood to be the establishment of a Metropolitan Health District, which is to include the Cousties of New-York, Kings, and Richmond, and to be under the control of a Board of seven Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Senate, of whom three are to be the Governor and Senate, of whom three are to be practicing physicians. At least one of these Commission-sioners must reside in Kings County, and one in Rich-mond County. This Board is required to meet once a week, and oftener when the exigencies of the public

health require it.

The bill abolishes the Boards of Health in New-York, Kings, and Richmend, whose duties are to be discharged by the Metropolitan Board of Health. The Board are authorized to appoint as chief executive officer a Superintendent of Health, who is to have charge of the general administration of the laws relating to health under the direction of the Board. He is also required to perform the duties of City Inspector as far they relate to the public health, and has power to appoint certain health wardens, and other minor officers. The Health Commissioners are also authorized to appoint an Inspector of Health for Kings County, who has the appointment of certain Deputies or Health Wardens for that county. The Board of Health are to have control of Quarantine, and to perform the duties heretofore exercised by Commissioners of Health to the City of New-York, and of Kings, and Richmond Counties. The offices of Health Commissioner, Recident Physician, City Inspector, Inspector of Vessels for New-York, and Health officer of the City of Brooklyn are abolished.

The Bureau of Markets, except in regard to sanitary matters, is to be transferred to the Department of Finance, under the control of the Controller, and the cleaning of streets to the Croton Aqueduct Board.

The bill further provides that in certain cases where the bill penature in may do the work, and charge to health require it.
The bill abolishes the Boardsof Health in New-York,

the proper authorities refuse to clean the streets, the Health Department may do the work, and charge to the parties whose business it shall be to keep the streets

clean.

The Department of Weights and Measures is given to the Mayor, but whether it will satisfy his Honor's cravings for more power, may be regarded as somewhat doubtful.

Mr. Spinola has prepared and introduced into the Senate an excellent bill for the reduction of fare on Senate an excellent bill for the reduction of fare on the ferries between New York and Brooklyn. It is a three fail, and provides: First, that no individual, or corporation, or company, shall charge, demand, or receive more than one cent for conveying a passenger across that part of the East River lying between Bridge across that part of the East River lying between Bridge across that part of the East River lying between Bridge across that part of the East River lying between Bridge across that part of the East River lying between Bridge across that part of the East River lying between Bridge across that part of the East River lying between the form of the San River, behalf used for ferrying purposes on the East River, behalf used for ferrying purposes on the East River, behalf used for ferrying purposes on the East River, behalf used for ferrying purposes on the East River, behalf used for ferrying purposes on the East River, behalf used for ferrying purposes on the East River, behalf used for ferrying purposes on the East River, behalf used for ferrying purposes on the East River, behalf used for ferrying purposes on the East River, behalf used for ferrying purposes on the East River, behalf used for ferrying purposes on the East River, behalf used for ferrying purposes on the East River, behalf used for ferrying purposes on the East River, behalf used for ferrying purposes on the East River, behalf used for ferrying purposes on the East River like the ferrying behalf used for ferrying behal

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Suity of a misdemeanor. This bith is intended to include all the Union Ferries, and comes to the point without circumfocution. It ought to become a law,

The bill introduced by Mr. Hammond of a teuben, to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Seventh avenue and other streets in New-York, gives the charter to Robert Barkley, William M. Pulls, Nenry B. Hewett, George C. Peters and their successers and masignees. A double or single track is authorized through the following streets: Commencing at the southern extremity of the Central Park, thence southerly with double track to Greenwich avenue, with single or double track to Greenwich avenue, with southern extrenity of the Central Park, thence southerly with double track to Greenwich avenue, with single or double track through Hammond, Foarth, Amity, Laurens, and Canal streets; thence across Canal and through West Broadway, College place, Vesey street, Greenwich street, Battery place, State street to South Ferry; thence along same track to State street, up Whitehall street and Broadway to Beaver street, through Beaver and William streets to Fulton street, to connect with another portion of the road authorized to be constructed; which said portion shall commence when the track now laid down in West Broadway crosses Reade laid down in West Broadway crosses Reade street, Cesar of street, City Hall square, Nassan street, Maiden lane, Penri street, Wall street, South street, Maiden lane, Penri street, Wall street, South street, William street, Ann street, along street, Fulton street, William street, Ann street, along street, Pulton street, William street, diagonally across Broadway to Barclay street, through Barclay, Church, Canal, Mercer, and Eighth streets, diagonally across Sixth avenue to Greenwich avenue, there connecting with the track where it crosses said avenue as above Canal, Mercer, and Eighth affects, diagonalry across sixth avenue to Green wich avenue, there connecting with the track where it crosses said avenue as above specified. The bill exempts the Company from the operations of the act of 1854, relative to the construction of railroads in cities, and of the General Railroad Incorporation act of 1850.

This bill, it will be seen, is more extensive in its routes then any hortestopen proceed. It would have

routes than any heretofore proposed. It would have to grant to the gentlemen named as Corporators to privilege of laying railroad tracks in all the streets the city not already so occupied, with the privilege running care on such tracks already in operation: the convenience of the Cempany might require. Sen-ator Hammond wished it distinctly understood that he introduced the bill by regact.

COMPLETION OF THE CANALS.

introduced the bill by regard.

COMPLETION OF THE CANALS.

Mr. Prosser's bill to provide means for the completion of the Canals imposes a tax of 1 of one mill, each year, in 1860 and 1861—the proceeds to be applied in amounts or proportions, to be hereafter filled in, to the following objects: To the enlargement and completion of the Eric Canal, and to furnish an additional and smple supply of water on the Rome level, prior to the 1st of July next, and to maintain at all times thereafter fully seven feet of water; to the enlargement and completion of the Oswego Canal and the Cayuga and Seneca Canal; to the completion of the Genesee Valley and Black River Canals, and to rebuilding the locks on the Champlain Canal. The enlargement of the Eric, the Oswego, and the Cayuga, and Seneca Canals, to be so far completed before the opening next Spring as to give a full width of 70 feet and full depth of 7 feet channel to all portions, and fully 7 feet of water to be maintained during the navigable season. The said Canals, and the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals to be completed, and the accounts c'os do by the 1st January, 1861, when the Engineer Coros shall be reduced to three Divisions, or three Resident Engineers. The levels are to be cut out from the bottom of the locks on the Eric, Oswego and Cayuga, and Seneca Canals, where necessary, so as to give uniform width of 18 feet, as near as may be, on the entire sill, and all bridges to be raised 12 feet from the surface of full water. The expense to be paid out of the proceeds of the said tax. The bill makes it an offense, punishable by not less than one year's imprisonment and not less than \$1,000 fine, to draw water from the ceeds of the said tax. The bill makes it an offense, punishable by not less than one year's imprisonment and not less than \$1,000 fine, to draw water from the canals, feeders, or reservoirs during season of naviga-

on. Both branches of the Legislature adjourned over till Monday evening, but there was considerable oppos-tion manifested to such a course in the Assembly. The meeting held in the Rotunda of the Capitel las

The meeting held in the Rotanian of the Capiton was tolerably well attended, if you count in those who were present from curiosity, but the whole affair was quite tame. Messrs. Raymond and Ex-Gov. Seymour were the chief speakers. Mr. Raymond pitched into John Brown very severely, but found some fault with both North and Scath, and but found some failst with both North and Said, seemed to think that the safety of the Union required that both sides should call off their dogs. Gov. Seymour devoted himself mainly to instructing the clergy of the country as to their duties, these giral and political. Altogether it was not much of a shower.

While the Governor was speaking an impromptu meeting was held in the cloak room of the Assembly, at which the following resolutions were offered and

at which the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resoleed, That as citizens of the great State of New-York, we contemplate with emotions of indignation and shame, the measure as often repeated in both Houses of Congress, by the leaders of the Bemocratic party, that in the event of the defeat of that party in the next presidential election by the election of a Republican Freadent, they will overthrow the Union and thus axpose our country to the horrors of revelution and civil war, that we denounce and abhor all such fillibustering raids as that of John Brown into Virginia, and we call upon Congress to pass a law preventing their repetition.

Resolved, That "we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sucred honor," to the Jefense of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution, from whatever quarter they may be attacked; and we recognize, as the very corner stone of our fiberties, the duty of obeying and exfercing the will of the majority, as legally expressed through the ballot-box.

Appointments.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day: Superintendent of the Capital-George Jenkius. Superintendent of the Capital-George Jenkins, re-ap-clated. Superintendent of the State Hall-William H. Mink, re-ap-pointed. intendent of the Geological Rooms-Melancthon Vander-

SUDDEN DEATH. Mr. Parks, the well-known auctioneer of this city dropped dead last evening, after his return from a con-cert. He had been in good health up to the time of

ILLNESS OF JAMES COOK. I hear that James Cook, of Havana, Schuyler County, is so dangerously ill that his death is antici-pated daily.

THE UNION MEETING IN ALBANY. Comespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALEANY, Friday, Jan. 13, 1860. Everybody here laughed when they read the ac count of the Union Meeting in the New-York papers. It is not the first time that exaggerated reports in favor of Democracy have been sent over the wires from Al bany and other places. The meeting was neither large, intelligent or enthusiastic. But was mediocre in al respects. Mr. Raymond's speech was too little Pro-Slavery to add anything to the life of the meeting. Mr. Seymour was simply audacious. His statements were so extravagant, and often so directly in the face of history as to shock all except the more ignorant of

The resolutions show the animus of the projector of the meeting. They are malignant, untrue and in-consistent. The Republicars and true friends of the Union are well satisfied with the meeting. From in-ception to conclusion it was a manifest humburg.

THE CRANGALE CASE.

From The N. Y. Herald, Jan. 13.

It was with considerable astonishment and indignation that I read the statement of a person named James Crangale, which was published in THE TRIBUNE of the 11th inst., and copied into yesterday's Herald. As the statement is one that is calculated to convey a false impression in regard to the character of the business community of Georgia, as well as to injure the reputation of several of its most respected and honore citizens, I ask the privilege of making a brief reply thereto, through the medium of your widely-circulated

The James Crangale alluded to applied to Mesars. Gray & Turky, dry goods merchants of Savannah, about two years ago, for the situation of clerk in their establishment, and was taken into their employment, with the understanding that he should, if found qualified for the position, be employed by the year. It was also understood that if he were found incompetent to perform the duties required of him, he would be dismissed before the expiration of the year, on being paid the value of his services for the time he was employed, whether it was one, two, or more menths. Then on his part, he might, if not satisfied to continue in the employment of Messrs. Gray & Turley, leave their establishment, receiving compensation for the time served. Tais, as all business men are sware, was a perfectly fair agreement. At the expiration of about a mouth, it was found tank he was not qualified for the situation, and he was accordingly discharged; but, despite the agreement, he commenced a suit against the firm for the recovery of his salary although he had in the mean time procured employment as Deputy-Clerk to the Court of Ordinary, of Chathar. County, Georgia. He had been previous by effect the amount to which he was entitled for his service—white employed by Messrs. Gray & Turley; but this he refused to scrept, and finally succeeded in setting a judgment in his favor. This judgment was to the effect that he should be paid the difference between his adary as Deputy-Clerk and that which Nessrs. Gray & Turley had agreed to him, if he should, according to his representations, prove competent for the situation. The decision was appealed from, and the case carried into the Superior Ceurt, by which, however, it was affirmed. In the meantime, if appears that Mr. Cracadle has got into trouble, and those acquainted with the temper of the man will put he surprised at this. The Tanuxa has given his statement of the case, and it certainly is not too much to sak for a suspension of judgment on the part of the New York public till all the facts abelied and the second of the New York public till all the facts about the part of the surprise of the New York public till all the facts about an oppo establishment, and was taken into their employment, with the understanding that he should,

into the treth of the charges before he gave them publicity through his paper?

The states ents that are made regarding Mr. Hartridge, Judges Olin and Figuet, and other gentlemen, will be presented to be false in every particular, and Mr. Crangale will be presented in his true character. They are all honorable men, are highly respected and esteemed by the community in which they live, and it certainly seems have that they should have been thus maligned by a person whose states est is unworthy the consideration of right-thinking and fair-minded men.

In conclusion, I may say that I am prepared, as agent of Gray & Tur ey, to pay all claims against them on demand and at the legal rate of interest. Let me again ask that the good sense of the New-York public will cause them to suspend their judgment in this matter till such time as a statement can be received and published in reply to the standers of Tris Tai suns.

CHRISTOPHER GRAY, No. 11 Fourth street, Williamsburgh.

Comments.

The statement made in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday morning was certainly ex parte, insemuch as it was a statement from one side only, though made by us with all the evidence before us of its entire truth. As we have now the statement of the other party, the case is complete as to the main facts; and it is hardly necessary to point out to the intelligent render how completely the second statement confirms the first in every particular. As the case is attracting a good deal of attention among businees men, and as it is certainly one of no little importance to those who have, or may have, debts to collect at the South, we republish Mr. Gray's card with pleasure, and without solicitation on his part, as the best possible evidence that can be given of the truth of Mr. Crangale's story. There are two questions involved in this affair,

personal one, and relates to Mr. Crangale. His assertion is that he was engaged by Mr. Christopher ray to go to Savannah in the capacity of clerk to Gray & Turley; and this Mr. Gray acknowledges to be true. He also asserts that the bargain to that effect was broken by them, whereupon he sued on the contract, and got judgment against them; this also Mr. Gray acknowledges, with the qualification that the bargain was contingent on Mr. Crangale's capacity to fill the situation for which he was engaged. It is enough to say that two Courts of Georgia decided that such was not the bargain, as one gave, and the other confirmed, the judgment in Mr. Crangale's favor for the whole amount claimed. The personal part of the controversy is thus far conclusively settled, as there is no disagreement in the evidence. The second question is one of more general in

terest and concerns, not merely Mr. Crangale, but all commercial men who have, or may have, Southern debtors. His statement that he found it impos sible to get satisfaction for the judgment against Messrs. Gray & Turley, at Savannah, is also fully confirmed by Mr. Christopher Gray's card. Both parties agree that the party of the first part did not choose to compromise his claim; and therein we conceive Mr. Crangale was governed by a not uncommon infirmity of the mercantile mind, which forbids the taking of twenty-five or fifty cents on the dollar, when the chance is good of getting a hundred. Therefore he went to Augusta. That he was arrested there on a charge of being an Abolitionist we have the evidence of The Augusta Evening Dispatch of December 29, and The Charleston Mercury of October 31. That he was imprisoned in the Augusta Jail, and held in that vile durance for three days, we have incontrovertible evidence in the bill of Uriah Slack for board, marshal and constable's fees. That the charge fell to the ground, and Mr. Crangale was acquitted, is clear from the fact that the accused is now in this city, no longer amenable to any law of the sovereign State of Georgia, unless, indeed, he may be considered in the light of an absconding debtor for the sum of twenty cents, error of addition, perhaps, cunningly made for this very purpose by Uriah Slack aforesaid. Thus the whole case is without a flaw in the evidence from beginging to end, and even without any essential difference in the statements of the two parties.

One question alone remains to be considered: Did Mr. Andrew Gray denounce Mr. Crangale as an Abolitionist, and did that denunciation lead to his arrest? The fact of the arrest proves that such a denunciation was made by somebody. As Mr. Crangale is proved, on the testimony of Mr. Christopher Gray, to have told the truth, so far as Mr. Grey knows, in relation to other points in this affair, we can see no good reason for doubting his assertion that the denunciation was made by Mr. Andrew Gray; for it is altogether improbable that he would have named James Hughes as his authority for a statement, which he asserts was made by that witness in a public bar-room and in open court, if it were possible to disprove it. But who is Andrew Gray? A brother of the senior party of Messrs. Gray & Turley.

And here we get at the animus of the whole pro eeding. Would it be worth while, for the sake of getting rid of a small debt of \$500, for a large commercial house to resort to such extreme measures? Probably not; and had Mr. Crangale been the only creditor of Messrs. Gray & Turley, or the house of Gray & Brothers which preceded it, it is not at all unlikely that the judgment in its favor would long ago have been returned as satisfied, and Georgia had one "Irish fellow-citizen" the more. But, we are informed by one of the suffering parties, that there are a considerable number of drygoods houses in this city who have on their books accounts against the late house of Gray & Brothers-whom Gray & Turley succeeded-amounting in the aggregate to from \$75,000 to \$100,000, no portion of which has yet been carried either to Profit or Loss. It is within the range of possibility and credibility that Mr. Crangale, being only an Irishman, a poor man and a stranger, was held as a good subject on whom to try this new invention of a rew way to pay old debts.

POLITICAL.

-The N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondence

of Friday says: "There are a large number of leading politicians from New England now here, secretly working for the nomination of Geo. Pierce at the Charleston Convention. Some of Pierce's Cabinet

are also co-operating in this movement.

"A gentleman lately from California bet to-day \$100 to 5 cents
that Pierce would not be nominated at Charleston." -Savs The N. O. Delta :

-Says The N. O. Delta:

"A gentleman writes us from Greenwood, Carrell County,
Misa, asking if the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas is the ewner of "a
plantation, or negroes, or both, in the South." As a general rule,
we hold that newspapers have no business with the private affairs
of gentlemen; but we will say that Mr. Douglas holds a large
force of negroes, as guardian of his children by a former marriage, which are worked on a cotton plantation in this State, in
pattership with a prominent citizen of Louisiana."

-The following circular has just been issued, and is being extensively circulated over the whole country under the frank of Congressman Briggs, of New-York. The gist of it has already been published. It now appears for the first time in an official form, "F Wa. Walker" is an ex-minister, ex-agent for Day's rabler patent, and now Washington correspondent for

tubler patent, and now Washington correspondent for one of the journals of this city.

Rooms of this city.

Rooms of this city.

Chyphal Committee, Washington, Bec. 31, 1859.

Sin: Members of the various political parties into which the American people are divided, Senators and Representatives in Corgoss, and others from the various States of the Union, met in this city on the 18th inst.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the Hon.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to consider and report a plass of general organization, by which the entire conservative Union vote of the country may be concentrated for the Presidential contest of 1860.

The resolution (offered by Mr. Harris of Maryland), was as follows:

That's Committee of Test be appointed by the Chair, whice shall be empowered to confer with the Executive Committee of the American and White parties, and such other persons as a favorable to the formation of a National party, on the besis with Union, the Constit tier, and the enforcement of the laws and to report some plan for the formation of such a merement that a subsequent meeting, to be called by the Chair and that it a subsequent meeting, the committee of the committee was constituted. The Committee was constituted in accordance with this Test Committee was constituted in accordance with this property of the meeting were, by resolutin, rest journment, the powers of the meeting were, by resolutin, rest therein, and it was constituted a Nat's nail Union Executive Ce therein, and it was constituted a Nat's nail Union Executive Ce therein, and it was constituted a Nat's nail Union Executive Ce therein, and it was constituted a Nat's nail Union Executive Ce therein, with authority to increase its numbers and it was constituted.

therein, and it was constituted a Natural tril Committee, with substitute to increase its numbers and filt tril Committee, with substitute to increase its numbers and filt tril Committee, with substitute and the substitute which it is proper to keep distinct. The first is a

-The Pennsylvania Republican Delegation, under the lead of Senator Cameron, waited upon Senator Seward on Thursday evening, and severally paid their

-The Republican Club of Madison, Ind., has for vears taken a copy of The Richmond Enquirer, with which to refute Democratic professions at home by reference to the columns of that paper. The thing worked very well in the last Presidential election, and now when the clab had sent on the money for a new year, the letter was returned with the indersement, The Richmond Enquirer does not want an beeribers in Indiana!" -The Seneca Palls charter election, held on Tuesday,

esulted in the triumph of the entire Republican ticket. Dr. G. W. Davis, formerly of this city, was chosen President. -The Obio Senate Bill No. 1, entitled "A Bill to

revent the setting on foot of military expeditions in Ohio against the territory or people of any of these United States," has been indefinitely postponed by the vote of a Republican majority. -A meeting of the delegates elect to the Charle

Convention, representing the Mozart Hall wing of the Democracy, was held at the A stor House last evering. A free interchange of sentiment took place, and it is understood that perfect upanimity of opinion exists as to the course to be pursued by their delegates from this

-The Washington Star, speaking of the monetary effects of the delay in the organization, sa re:

effects of the delay in the organization, sa vs:

"The members of the House, nine-tenths of them, are as dependent for the wherewithal to pay it deir percent and family expenses, on their individual tessipts from the National Treasury, as the clerks or any other class of employees of the Government. Vithout what the Government pays them, they would, as a chase, as seen come to want as any other Government employees in commidst. The law pravides that they shall be paid nothing from the Treasury on account of their services as members of the House, and after they shall have organized. Nevertheless, individuals smong them have already been paid, or had advanced to their, by the Serganiat-Arma of the last Congress, an aggregate, probably, of hundreds of thousands of dollars, borrowed by that functionary, it is said, from the York County (Pa.) Bank. We have heard of a draft of Mr. Sickles's (whose seat is contested, it will be remembered) mpon him, for some \$2,000. As a matter of course, who had not made such obligations to him, he will deduct his advances or made. It is presumed that the York County Bank charges him interest for the money advanced for this purpose, and that he made. It is presumed that the York Consty Bank or age man interest for the money advanced for this purpose, and that be charges no interest to the members. Therefore, what is pays as interest is neither more nor less than so much money aid by him, sah in hand, to secure his re-election as Bergmanta farms of this, sah in hand, to secure his re-election as Bergmanta farms of him. Committees, and socuring the country far and wide for witnesses, came in vogue, is understood to have become one of the most locative offices under the Government."

PERSONAL.

-The following singular marriage notice appeared n The Toronto Colonist:

" By the Rev. John Brown, Presbyterian minister, residing at "By the Rev. John Brown, Presbyterian minister, residing at the village of Newmarket, township of Whitzburch, C, W, et the residence of the bride's father, Benjamin Hewson, Toronto, Orange Brigade Drum-Major, in full scarles regimentals, with Orange sash, sword, &c., to Flora, eldest daughter of Mr. Anchébald McMillen of East Gwillimbury, C. W. When the minister got through with the necessary ceremony by law established with a very appropriate lecture on the occasion, the bridegroom immediately afterward requested to add a few words on the subject, and after he had got the sanction of all invited as witnesses, drew his sword from the scabbarb, and giving it into the bride's hand, and said in the presence of all there assembled: 'I now authorize you, my dear wife, to plunge this naked sword in my breast in case you find me unfaithful to the marriage tie now taken place between me and you (as unworthy of a moment's longer existence); henceforth you will have this swoad piaced at the head of your bed at your service.' All present seemed very the head of your bed at your service. All present seemed very feelingly impressed on the hearing of his heartfelt remarks."

"Malakoff," the Paris correspondent of The New-York Times, in his last letter writes: "Since the commencement of this Siberian temperature the

ble people and the idlers of the town, to see and to enjoy the kating. The Americans, the English, and the Russians base carried off all the honers in this healthful exercise. The champion however, thus far, each in his own style, are a Buffalonian and The Buffalonian is a young man of some twenty Winters, named Charles Cole -The Hon. Thomas G. Clemson, a son-'a-law of the

reat South Carolina statesman, is to be appointed griculturalist of the Patent-Office, in place of Mr. Brown, removed. So says the Washington correspondence of The Charleston Mercury. -The Republican Young Men of Orleans County have taken in hand the work of or anizing for the Presidential campaign. A meeting for this purpose was held at Albion on Tuesday evening. The step is

one that ought to be followed in every county and town. -The Hon. William F. Boone, Judge of the United States District Court of New-Mexico, died at the residence of his family, West Philadelphia, on Wodnesday. Mr. Boone had just returned from New-Maxico on a brief visit to his family, after an absence of two years. He served for many years in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and under the Administration of Millard Fillmore was a Commissioner to Nicaragus. To the position he filled at the time of his death he was ap-

pointed by President Buchanan. - Mr. Forney is described as a well-brill, brown haired man, a little over the average high, about 43 or 45 years of age, and with a large head r , which vitativeness and self-resolve are the leading characteristics. His forehead is full and round-his bestrd of a russetgray, only shaved above the mouth; and his dark, ead-like eyes are given a sleepless and ever-vigilant expression by the want of any eye-brow lines to span spect, he is said to recall the "lidlers dragen eyes" de cribed in one of the earlier odes of Coleandre.

inaugurated, on the 22d of February, with imposing ceremonies. Mr. Everett will be inwhed to deliver the eddress.

-Miles's equestrian statue of Washington will be

Major Schoonover, the Indian Agent, who has 37,000 Indians under his charge, says the Yellowstone is the real Missouri, and that, it is ravigable 900 miles above its confluence with the main stream. Stores might be landed within 400 railes of Salt Lake City by this route.